

Primitive Republican.

"TRUTH MAY BE SAFE, BUT TRUTH IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—Jefferson

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1851

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the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.

Our Absent Husband.

Oh, come home I cannot bear
My long-protracted stay,
And lonely is my heart
When thou art gone away.
I tried, alas! how vainly tried,
To chase thee from my sight,
Still I can but think of thee
With fondness and regret.

I mourn the gentle, coming dove,
In accents desolate,
When forced by some unkindly hand
Far from her loving mate,
So through the chambers of my heart
Echoes a mournful tone,
Whist every pulse affection beats,
Resolves, "I'm alone."

Things that are bright when thou art here
Look dark and gloomy now,
And nature seems to share my grief
With clouds upon her brow.
The bird sings now a sadder song
Than e'er he sang before,
And flowers have lost the sunny hue
They once so sweetly wore.

To while the weary hours away,
That lag with leaden feet,
I read thy favorite authors o'er,
Their choicest parts repeat.
But even books, those voiceless friends,
Have lost all charms for me,
And fail to cheer my heart, unless
I read them, love with thee.

And music, with her voice so sweet,
I've called low to my aid,
As soft and low, with trembling hand,
Thy favorite air I've played.
But ah! those tender notes stirred
Affection's fountain deep,
And only I have left my song
To think of thee and weep.

Thus gloomy thoughts their dismal shade
O'er brightest objects fling,
How true it is a saddened heart
Can sadden every thing!
Then, dearest, come—thy wife's fond heart
Still warmly beats for you—
A heart whose every throbbing pulse
Is faithful, kind and true.

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The eloquent address of Mr. Choate, at
the Union meeting recently held in Boston,
points out with great force the imperative
duty which is now required at the hands
of the North. The measures of the last
session intended to settle all issues con-
nected with slavery must be maintained.

"They provide, to be sure," says that gen-
tleman, "for the restoration of the fugitive
slave to his master, and while I, like all of
you, regret that any human being should
be held as a slave, I have not the slightest
particle of doubt that it was the duty of
Congress to pass some law on this subject
—that it had entire constitutional power to
pass this particular law, and that it is the
duty of every man, out of a madhouse, or
out of jail, to exert himself to the utmost,
when so legally required, to carry its pro-
visions into execution and effect." In a
high spirit of nationality, Mr. Choate pro-
ceeded to say:—

"And now, then, fellow citizens, permit
me to say, that there is but one way to a-
vert the peril in which the Constitution and
the Union of our country are now placed.
And it is, in the first place, to accept this
controversy in the spirit of the Constitu-
tion, in which it was made, and in the
second place, to do all, as far as in us lies,
to suppress the agitation of the subject of
slavery as a political matter, altogether."

Let the two great political parties here at
the North strike the agitation of this ques-
tion entirely out of their books. I am not
here, as you know, for the purpose of for-
ming or assisting to form a new party. I
am a Whig, as your venerable president is
a Whig, and the eloquent gentleman
who first addressed you in support of the
resolutions is a Whig. The two distin-
guished gentlemen who to-day address
you afterward are Democrats, and always
have been Democrats. But we all unite
in the great duty which devolves on all of
us—on our national party as well as the
other—of sustaining the Constitution, stri-
king to perpetuate the Union, and uphold-
ing the laws of the land. All the eminent
men of both parties are found, as they
ought to be found, contributing their um-
ber to hold together in the closest ties the
several States of our confederacy.

You, my friend and fellow citizen, are a
Democrat, and assume the worse for that,
in your own opinion. Let me ask you,
have you not united, for thirty years past,
in electing a slaveholding President of the
republic? Have you not with an intense
national feeling, done the most you could
toward maintaining the honor and the
power of the whole country, and have you
not followed the stars and stripes of our
national flag, whithersoever they have
gone?

A writer in the Florida Republican states
that 300,000 in large quantities have been
sent from the East of the Atlantic States
into the South, since the year 1840. The
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Extracts from the remarks of

Gen. C. F. HENNINGWAY, democrat of
Carroll, on the bill which he offered as
a substitute for the Senate Bill, providing
for a Convention. Delivered Nov. 29,
1850. And first, in reply to Mr. Hines
of Louisiana, Mr. HENNINGWAY says:

The gentleman said, that all who voted
for the resolutions of last session were
bound to vote for the bill calling a conven-
tion, because of the contingencies con-
templated by those resolutions had transpired
—the abolition of the slave trade, between
the States and the District of Columbia,
and says the gentleman, with a triumphant
air, "I stand no step backwards." I am
obliged to the honorable gentleman for re-
ferring to these resolutions, as it gives me
an opportunity to set those members right
in error, who voted for them, and to de-
fend them against the futile efforts, both in
and out of the House, to listen upon them.
The resolutions, however, are not a step
backwards, but a step forwards. I am
obliged to the honorable gentleman for re-
ferring to these resolutions, as it gives me
an opportunity to set those members right
in error, who voted for them, and to de-
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and out of the House, to listen upon them.

Upon a moral and political question, of the
subject, I am sure he will abandon his po-
sition upon this subject. There is a wide
difference between the two. One is a mere
police regulation, whilst the other is far
more comprehensive in its effects. The ab-
olition of the slave trade in the District,
does not prevent a citizen of the District
going into an adjoining State, purchasing a
slave and bringing him home as property
for his use; neither does it prevent a citi-
zen of an adjoining State, going into the
District of Columbia and purchasing from
a resident citizen there, a slave or slaves,
and taking them home for his own use and
benefit. If, however, a law were passed,
abolishing the slave trade between the
States and the District of Columbia, a citi-
zen of the District could not legally go into
an adjoining State and purchase negroes,
to be carried into the District, nor would the
citizens of adjoining States be permitted to
purchase slaves in the District of Columbia
for removal to a slave State, without sub-
jecting themselves to the penalty of the
law. I hope, sir, that I have shown to the
satisfaction of the gentlemen and this
House, that the contingency alluded to in
the resolution has not occurred; and as the
gentleman seems very reluctant to stand a
step backwards, I hope he will not be less
discreet, in making his steps forward. I
assure the gentleman that I still stand on
the platform of '49, and members upon their
floor know, that these resolutions upon their
passage were said to reflect the principles
and positions of the October Convention. A
eight-admission, however, appears upon
their face: whether this crept in, through
our councils unobserved, or whether it is
an exorcism which has grown upon their
verbiage, I am not able to state; nor is it
material to my purpose at this time, as I
am willing to give the gentleman the entire
advantage of the resolution as it is.

But say gentlemen, having gone so far,
you should, by all means, go further—the
motto. In this I am reminded of a good
old lady who gave in her experience at two
successive church meetings. The first time
she was congratulated by her ministers and
the church, upon its delivery; and the second
time, giving it verbatim as before, she
of course expected again to be congratulated;
but to her surprise and mortification,
her minister told her she had backslidden,
because she had not grown in grace. Now,
sir, we are sold by gentlemen that we
are taking steps backwards, because we
do not advance forward with the same im-
petus with which their zeal seems to be
driving them; I now state, sir, and I am
able to sustain my position, that I still stand
where I did at the last session, upon the
principles of the constitution; and I hope
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counsel together, they would erect a plat-
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the Constitution, and with so much justice
and defended by so much truth, that the
people of the North would be bound to
realize some renunciation of justice; and that
so far from its results, of the Convention
ending, towards disunion, it would be the
very thing to cement most strongly the
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people of the North would be bound to
realize some renunciation of justice; and that
so far from its results, of the Convention
ending, towards disunion, it would be the
very thing to cement most strongly the
Union together. Again, sir, we backslid-
ed. They then told us that the National
Convention was another great measure to
save the Union. Now, having given us all
this advice, we are called upon to ad-
opt their measure, avowed for the pur-
pose of disunion. This is very fine logic,
but it is not sound. It is not sound, be-
cause the measure which they recommend
is not a Union measure, but a disunion
measure. It is not sound, because the
measure which they recommend is not a
Union measure, but a disunion measure.

Andrew Jackson.

We call the attention of our readers to
the following lines of truth and soberness
from the Sage of the Hermitage.

"I have pondered upon them. Every line
and every word is full of wisdom. These words
were addressed by him to the people years
ago, when South Carolina threatened to de-
stroy the Union. But they may be read
now with profit when the destruction of the
Union is advocated with a boldness never
before heard."

"Friends of Old Liberty; friends of Jack-
son in his palmy days, who are you
now? Do you still heed the warning he
gave his countrymen? Where do you think
the old hero would be found if he were liv-
ing? Would he be found beneath the stars
and stripes, battling for the Union, or do
you think he would even countenance the
disunionists? Could he speak from the
tomb to warn you against the course the
country would be in the new associa-
tion? But Jackson is dead. His voice for
Union can no more be heard. But ask his
old friends, has the name of Jackson been
forgotten? Has the love of Union and
loyalty ceased to burn in your breasts?
We believe not. Then bestir yourselves
for your country is in danger."

Cassville (Ga.) Standard.

"What have you to gain by division and
dissension? Delude not yourselves with
the belief that a breach may be afterwards
repaired. If the Union is once severed,
the line of separation will grow wider, and
the controversies which are now debated
and settled in the halls of legislation, will
then be tried in the fields of battle and de-
termined by the sword. Neither should
you deceive yourselves with the hope that
the first line of separation would be a per-
manent one, and that nothing but harmony
and concord would be in the new associa-
tion formed upon the dissolution of the
Union. Local interests would still be
found there, and unchastened ambition—
And if the recollection of common dangers,
in which the people of the United States
stood side by side against the common foe;
the memory of the victories won by your
united valor; the prosperity and happiness
they have enjoyed under the present con-
stitution; the proud name they bear as citi-
zens of this great republic; if all these re-
collections and proofs of common interest
are not strong enough to bind us together
as one people, what tie will hold united
the new divisions of empire, when these
bonds have been broken and dissolved?"

"The first line of separation would not
last for a single generation, new factions
would be torn up, new leaders would spring
up, and this great and glorious republic
would soon be broken into a multitude of
petty States, without commerce, without
credit, jealous of one another, armed for
mutual aggressions, loaded with taxes to
pay armies and leaders, seeking aid against
each other from foreign powers, insulted
and trampled upon by nations of Europe,
until harassed with conflicts and humbled
and debased in spirit, they would be ready
to submit to the absolute dominion of
any military adventurer, and surrender their
liberty for the sake of repose. It is impos-
sible to look on the consequences that
would inevitably follow the destruction of
this government, and not feel indignation
when we hear cold calculations about the
value of the Union, and have so constantly
before us a life of conduct so well calcu-
lated to weaken its ties."

ANDREW JACKSON.

"We were surprised to notice a day or two
since in a Northern Whig paper the assertion
that there is 'no Disunion party in the
North.' We read the paragraph with very
much the same admiration with which you
should have read the assertion that there
is no Disunion party in South Carolina. There
is a party in the North, who are not only
combining and co-operating to effect
dissolution, but by the nature and tendency
of their measures and doctrines, but who op-
enly avow that such is their immediate
and direct object. They are the Disunion
party, and they are the Disunion party."

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party, and they are the Disunion party."

that their great work contemplates not only
a reformation in the religion, but a "rev-
olution in the government of the country." We
do not say that this party of Mr. Jackson
is a strong or a numerous faction, but it
is clearly enough a Disunion party, and
as such, however contemptible its exist-
ence cannot be entirely ignored.

"But again. Among the resolutions pre-
sented at the annual meeting of the Ameri-
can Anti-slavery Society, held at the
Tabernacle in the city of New York in May,
1849, were the following:

"Resolved, That which is giving
strength, extension, and perpetuity to slav-
ery—to wit, the Union—on being over-
thrown by a peaceful withdrawal from it
by the non-slaveholding States, for con-
science sake and for self-preservation, must
necessarily be weakened, limited, and extir-
pated from the American soil. There-
fore,"

"Resolved, That the motto of every Chris-
tian and every patriot should be, 'No
Union with slaveholders either religiously
or politically.'"

In Ohio a great Anti-slavery convention
was held at Berlin, Mahoning county, be-
ginning on the 21st and ending on Sunday,
the 23d September, 1849. It was held in
the great tent which is the anti-slavery
tabernacle of Ohio, and the attendance was
estimated at from five to six thousand. It
is represented as an enthusiastic and unani-
mous assemblage; it was addressed by nu-
merous speakers, and the sense of the meet-
ing was ultimately embodied in the fol-
lowing terms:

"That since our Government has become
thus destructive of the ends of liberty, an
engine of torture and slavery to millions,
compelling the entire people to be slave-
holders or slaves, it has become our right
and duty not to alter but to abolish it and
to institute a new government, laying its
foundations on such principles, and organ-
izing its powers in such form, as shall
seem most likely to secure a full equality
of the blessings of life, liberty, and the pur-
suits of happiness; and with full confidence
in the integrity of our purpose and the jus-
tice of our cause, we do HEREBY DECLARE
OURSELVES THE ENEMIES OF THE CONSTITU-
TION, UNION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES, and the friends of the new
confederacy of northern States, where
there shall be no union with slavehold-
ers, but where there shall ever be FREE
SOIL, FREE LABOR, AND FREE
MEN. And from this great and glorious
convention we proclaim it as our un-
alterable purpose and determination to
live and to labor for a dissolution of the
present Union by all lawful and just means,
the doing of that which the Constitution
forbids, and the forming of a new northern
Republic, that shall be such not in name only, but in full,
living reality and truth